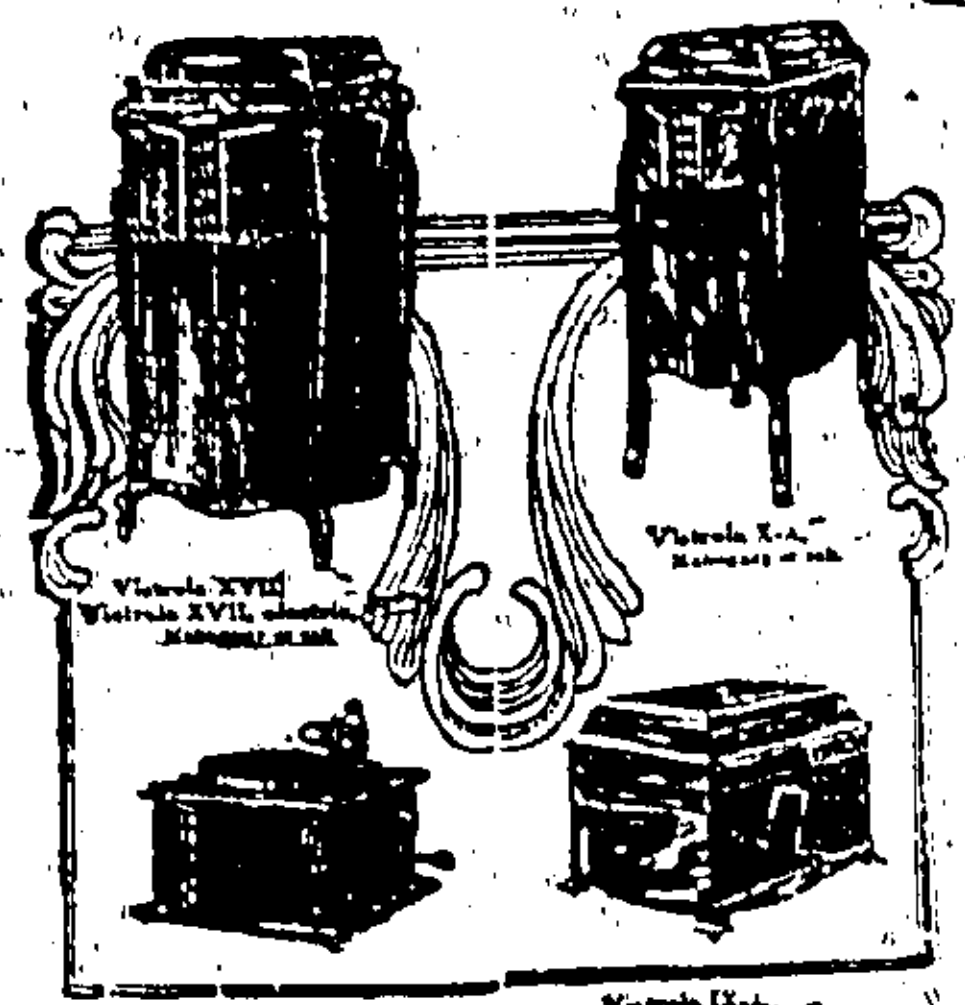


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THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1918-1919.

WANT OF A SETTLED NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The following are extracts from the report of the China Association presented at the annual meeting on July 30th: "While the last year will be a memorable one for all time in history as the year in which the great European struggle was at last brought to a satisfactory close, it cannot be said that anything very remarkable has to be recorded about China. The aspect of settled Government in 1918, brought about by the overthrow of the Manchurian dynasty, has been followed by a long continued series of efforts to establish national government in the form of a Republic, but as far as onlookers at a distance can judge little or no progress has been made towards finding a satisfactory substitute for the imperial regime. Under the former system authority was to a large extent vested in the hands of the Provincial Governors and Government administration was carried on by them through the medium of a vast number of local officials. Power is still in the hands of the local governors though they are now called Tsuchuns. The outstanding difference between the conditions prevailing under the Imperial regime as compared with the present time is that under the former system there was one supreme head whose authority was acknowledged throughout the land, whereas under the Republic the Provincial governors from time to time dispute the authority of the President and his Cabinet on one pretext or another.

An appreciable proportion of the cost of the war has been diverted into the hands of China's large army of officials, and the position of the contending parties to-day is very much the same as it was two years ago—practically stalemated. An understanding has been come to between the principal Treaty Powers under which it has been arranged that no further loans will be advanced to China for the present, except under strict guarantees that none of the proceeds will be used for continuing the civil war, and it has further been agreed to stop the importation of arms and ammunition into China. The disadvantages of the present situation, and the danger attendant upon an indefinite continuance of civil war, are so apparent that even those whose personal interests are not unfavourably affected may come to the conclusion that it is wiser to call a halt. The example of Russia may prove to be a warning to China as well as to other countries.

But in spite of all the troubles which China has experienced there are many indications that the country is progressing. Industrial expansion is proceeding in many directions. Her foreign trade last year was 50 per cent. greater than it was ten years ago in terms of silver, while if calculated in gold the trade has tripled in value in the last decade. Production of coal and other minerals is increasing, education is spreading, and notwithstanding civil war and the internal crisis through which she is passing, all her national financial engagements have been met.

Currency.—A proposal to introduce the circulation of gold notes in connection with a Japanese loan of \$10,000,000.000 yen was under consideration during the year. The Chinese Government supported the scheme ostensibly with the object of introducing the gold standard. Eventually it was dropped, but it is characteristic of the irresponsibility of Chinese officials that a far-reaching scheme of this nature should be seriously contemplated without a thorough inquiry by competent financial authorities. The high rate of sterling exchange coupled with the heavy fall in the price of copper, since the Armistice was signed has again made it profitable to coin copper cash at a considerable margin of profit. It is reported that the Chinese Mints are busy coining large quantities of copper cash, with the probable consequence that there will be a further depreciation of subsidiary coinage. If so the loss which will have to be borne by the millions of the people will far exceed the profit which will accrue to those who control the Mints.

Treaty and Shantung.—The committee have addressed inquiries to H.M. Government as to the hearing of the clauses in the Treaty of Peace upon the policy of the "open door" in Shantung, and have been informed that the declared policy of the Japanese Government is to hand back the Shantung Peninsula in full sovereignty to China, retaining only the economic privileges granted to Germany in the right to establish residential concessions under the usual conditions at Tsin-tsin. Explicit assurances were given that in the exercise of these economic rights Japan would observe strictly the principle of the "open door," and the equal treatment of the commerce of all nations.

Continuation.—At a meeting representing British, American, French, and Japanese banking groups held in Paris, it was proposed that all future loans to the Chinese Government or to the Provincial authorities should be made by the group as a whole, and that all contracts under negotiation by any of the four groups should be taken over by the Consortium. Negotiations towards this end are still proceeding. The objects of the consortium are understood to be that the former policy of spheres of influence of individual Powers would be superseded, the sovereign rights of China would be respected, and the Chinese people would have greater security that money borrowed from abroad would be strictly applied to the purposes for which loans were raised.

China Tea.—The committee gave a considerable amount of attention to the question of prohibition of the import of China tea last year and did their best to get some modification of the restrictions imposed on the trade by His Majesty's Government, with little success, owing to the scarcity of tonnage. When the question of Imperial Preference was brought forward this year, they urged the Department concerned to limit the preference on tea produced within the Empire to 10 per cent., as discrimination to the extent of 20 per cent. as proposed in the Budget would bear with undue severity on the lower qualities of China tea. As far as our information goes the Government are adhering to the higher scale.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MINING ENGINEERS' CLAIM FOR WAGES.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

At the Summary Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Justice McHugh, an interesting case was heard in which Mr. H. C. Byrd, mining engineer, claimed from Mr. Ralph W. Weymouth, the sum of \$225 for wages due for the months of June and July, 1918, and also for costs of the action.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appearing for plaintiff, stated that his client's salary was \$240 a month, and the claim was for that sum less \$161.75 cash drawn by his client. Mr. Byrd, who came to Hongkong last year, came into contact with Mr. Weymouth, who carried on business as Ralph Weymouth & Co., metal merchants. As Mr. Weymouth intended leaving for America he arranged with Mr. Byrd to join his firm as assistant manager at a salary of \$225. Mr. Weymouth left the colony some time in November, and Mr. Byrd was given a full power of attorney to run the business and control its affairs. Mr. Weymouth also left a power of attorney with Father Robert and a Mr. Sadick, an assistant to Sir Paul Chater. Before going away Mr. Weymouth intimated that he had made arrangements for the financial part of the business. He left nothing, however, which plaintiff could use to pay his own salary or that of the large staff of employees. At the end of February there was no money with which to pay the staff, and Mr. Byrd wrote to Father Robert, but received no reply. He waited a week and then saw Sir Paul Chater, and subsequently there was a meeting between Sir Paul Chater, Father Robert and plaintiff in Sir Paul Chater's office. Matters were discussed at some length, and plaintiff informed them that he intended closing the business as there was no money to pay salaries. It was then arranged that plaintiff should make a list of the salaries due, and when this was submitted Mr. Robert sent a cheque. At that meeting plaintiff indicated to the two gentlemen that his salary of \$225 was insufficient for him to carry on with a married man, and proposed that it should be increased by \$25. Nothing was said at the time to indicate agreement or disagreement. The plaintiff then saw Mr. Sadick about the matter, as he felt justified in asking for another \$25 and including it in the list he submitted to Father Robert. A list was also sent to Mr. Weymouth in New York, showing the additional \$25, and a letter of acknowledgment was sent. Plaintiff carried on the business successfully, a handsome profit was made during the time of his management, and lists were submitted to Father Robert until the return of Mr. Weymouth some time in May. Towards the end of June Mr. Byrd informed plaintiff that he no longer required his services. When Mr. Byrd asked for his salary at the end of June for that month and July Mr. Weymouth replied that he was ready to pay the money less the \$25 extra which had been drawn for 5 months. The plaintiff refused to agree to the deduction, and as no salary was forthcoming, he (Mr. Gardiner) wrote to Mr. Weymouth but received no reply. Mr. Gardiner added: Mr. Weymouth left us without a cent. He may have a million dollars in the bank, although we don't think so.

Mr. Weymouth: I will show that Mr. Byrd was given a power of attorney and drew money from my private account at the Bank. If Mr. Byrd went to Father Robert or Sir Paul Chater he has nothing to do with the case. Mr. Byrd says I have not paid him his salary, let him say so. I shall say what I have to say. The two gentlemen mentioned are not connected with my business, whether I have obtained money from them at any time or not.

British Trade in China.—Further correspondence has passed between the Committee and our branches in the Far East on the important question of British trade in China. While it has not resulted in any definite agreement being arrived at on the lines suggested by us, it is probable that the widespread condemnation of the unhealthy conditions which prevailed in certain branches of the import trade before the war will prevent a return to the kind of competition to which British merchants were then subjected. There is reason to hope that the sounder basis on which the trade has been carried on of late years will be maintained.

Propaganda.—Representations have been made to His Majesty's Government in favour of continuing to some extent the support given to propaganda during the war, although there has not been a favourable response so far. The Committee are still urging the expediency of giving some form of support to the maintenance of British interests in this direction.

Far Eastern Contingents.—Throughout the year the Association has continued its work on behalf of men from the Far East serving in His Majesty's Forces. Since the signing of the Armistice considerable correspondence has taken place with the War Office, the Office of Repatriation Records and other Departments with regard to demobilisation. Making every allowance for the well-known dearth of available shipping there seems little excuse for the confusion which existed at Winchester, and still less for the failure to make it clear to men applying for immediate demobilisation that they ran the risk of having to wait months at their own expense until passage was provided for them. Since then there has been an improvement, and the passing of time has brought a certain measure of relief in the greater promptness of allotting passages. Large numbers of men have now returned, and are still returning, to the Far East, and it is hoped that the military authorities will, without delay, facilitate the early release of those who are still serving. In this connection it gives us great pleasure to state that the funds subscribed by residents at Shanghai, Tientsin, and Hankow for the benefit of men from those ports have proved of inestimable benefit to a great many members of the Contingents. At the express desire of the recipients, we take this opportunity of thanking subscribers for their generosity.

time, of the Bank, or have been helped by any Tom, Dick or Harry is nothing to do with the case. That Mr. Byrd got the money from my account in the Bank is sufficient.

His Honour remarked that Mr. Gardiner stated that his client had gone to certain people for relief. Whether he went there with Mr. Weymouth's authority or not he (His Honour) did not know.

Mr. Gardiner: Mr. Weymouth will have every opportunity of clearing himself, either when he goes into the witness box or when he cross-examines my client.

Mr. Weymouth replied that his only object was to prevent the names of persons not connected with the affair from being introduced. He was willing to pay the plaintiff, less the \$25 for five months. Mr. Gardiner stated that he could not accept that.

Mr. Weymouth stated that plaintiff admitted he had been paid every month, except June and July. He asked: Why bring in my financial relations?

Mr. Gardiner: Why come into Court then?

His Honour: I will make a note of your objections.

Mr. Byrd corroborated the statement of his solicitor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Weymouth, witness stated that he had drawn his salary up to May. He received that money by signing a cheque and drawing against Mr. Weymouth's account in the bank. He, however, received his February salary a week later than the due date.

He denied that the books showed that he received his salary on February 28th.

Mr. Weymouth: The books show that you drew \$200 over.

Did you enter that in the books? Witness: Yes.

Did you use the money for my business?

No.

Then you overdraw it? It was in the middle of December and I thought I was entitled to half a month's salary and I took it.

I want to know whose authority you had to use the money for your personal use? I had the full power of attorney to do it. It is usual.

Supposing the Chinese staff overdrawed, would it be right?—They have overdrawed several times. It is a usual thing. I have done it with other employers.

But the Chinese staff paid it back. Did you pay it back?

Mr. Gardiner: We are paying it back now.

We want you to take out what we owe you and give us the rest.

Mr. Weymouth: Did I ever give you authority to raise your salary from \$225 to \$250? Witness: No.

Did you inform me about it? You got my report. You approved of it personally when you came back.

Mr. Weymouth: I will rebut that statement. Do you claim that any other person, except yourself, to whom I had given a power of attorney gave you power to raise your salary?

No.

You did it purely on your own power of attorney? Primarily, yes. I went to people to whom you had given a power of attorney and told them. They are the people you recommended me to go to in time of trouble.

Were you ever paid your salary in any other way than by a cheque against my account?—No, but if it was not for me, I would not have got it as far as you were concerned. I had to go to headquarters to obtain the money. It is universally known that you have no money. We all know who turned over the money to pay the men.

No money was advanced by Sir Paul Chater to my office. I don't know what you call it.

Mr. Gardiner: It is rather suggested that you did a criminal act in over-drawing on account.—Plaintiff: It seems so; if I had known it I would not have done it.

Mr. Weymouth went into the witness box and stated that when he went away he gave the business into the charge of Mr. Byrd with a full power of attorney. He left sufficient funds in the bank and monies due to the office from various sources for the plaintiff to meet the necessary expenditure. The books showed that plaintiff was paid his salary every month in full; that on December 10th, after taking his salary, plaintiff drew another \$150; and on January 11th, he drew \$175. On January 31st, he over-drew \$25; and subsequently, until witness' return in May, plaintiff drew \$25 extra each month. The total amount of the over-draw was \$256.75. When plaintiff was discharged witness offered to pay him his salary up to the end of July—that was a month and a half's salary; after he left the office. His salary was \$250 for the two months, less overdraws amounting to \$256.75, and therefore the sum came to \$233.25, which he was willing to pay. He told a shroff to give Mr. Byrd the money, but Mr. Byrd refused to take it. He got four witnesses to witness the refusal.

Mr. Gardiner: There seems to have been no sign of the money.

Mr. Weymouth: Were you there, Mr. Gardiner?

Mr. Gardiner: You will see. You had no legal tender. Did you place the money on the table?

Mr. Weymouth: I asked my shroff to give the money. I tendered it to him.

Mr. Gardiner: But that is not a legal tender.

Mr. Weymouth: I believe I had a right as an employer to discharge him without giving notice for several reasons, but did not take advantage of them and proposed to pay him up to the end of July.

Mr. Gardiner: Generosity itself!

Cross-examined, witness said Father Robert had a power of attorney and could do as he pleased.

Mr. Weymouth then said that he had seen Sir Paul Chater and Father Robert, and they denied agreeing to raise plaintiff's salary. Mr. Sadick had no power.

Plaintiff had raised his salary because he had a power of attorney. Giving a person a power of attorney did not allow him to misuse his trust to raise his salary and take overdraws for his personal use. Plaintiff had committed a breach of trust. To bring in things about other people was more or less a slanderous thing. He did not see the reason why an employer should be brought to Court and lose valuable time in a case of this sort.

Mr. Gardiner suggested that Father Robert should be brought to Court to prove that he did not agree to the raising of the salary.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR G. H. WAKEMAN, V.D., ACTING ADMIRAL.

RELATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 225 Spr. W. J. Clark, Engineer Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the colony, dated September 6th, 1919.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

During the absence on leave of Major G. H. Wakeman, V.D., (from September 6th, 1919), Major J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., will act as Administrative Commandant of the Corps.

TRAINING INFANTRY BATTALION.

Sergeants, over 30 years of age and other N.C.O.s and men between 40 and 45 years of age (those over 40 are exempted altogether) will be required to fire only Part 1 of the Annual General Musketry Course and attend the necessary preliminary Musketry drills in future. They will be required to attend no other parades. Any N.C.O.s or men may fire the full Course voluntarily. Those wishing to do so are requested to send their names to their Platoon, etc. Commanders. N.C.O.s and men exempted as above will return arms and ammunition to Store as soon as they have completed their Musketry Course. N.C.O.s and men over 40 must return their arms and ammunition to Store at once but if desiring of retaining their arms for practice may do so with the permission of their unit commanders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Major G. H. Wakeman, V.D., is granted 6 weeks' leave, from September 6th, 1919.

Gr. E. L. Rocha, Artillery Co., is granted 12 months' leave from September 30th, 1919.

Gr. W. P. C. Trafford, Artillery Co., is granted 7 months' leave, from September 7th, 1919.

Pte. W. Schofield, "A" Co., is granted 10 months' leave, from September 16th, 1919.

Pte. C. Edgecombe, "A" Co., is granted 3 months' leave, from September 1st, 1919.

Mr. R. F. Mattingly, Signalling Section, is granted 3 months' leave from September 4th, 1919.

Members of the Corps may in future, except when they have been detailed for duty, proceed to Canton, Macao and West River ports for a period not exceeding seven days without obtaining leave of absence, but before departure they must notify their unit Commanders in writing who, in turn, will notify the Adjutant. Leave of absence to other places than the above must be obtained as before.

EQUIPMENT BOARD.

The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 to 6 p.m. on the following dates:—

Monday, September 15th.

Friday, September 26th.

Monday, October 6th.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN R. HALL.

D.E.L. INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES.

Recruits will parade for D.E.L. instruction, under R.E. instructors, at Belcher's at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, September 10th. These classes are obligatory for all who have not passed for the "Proficient" (1/2) rating.

Office on duty: Lieut. W. Brown.

Those who wish to attend classes for higher ratings are requested to send their names early to the C.Q.M.S., Engineer Co. Office, H.K.D.C. Headquarters.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR G. H. WAKEMAN, V.D., OFFICIAL COMMANDANT.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire their Musketry Course at the Peak Range in the early morning instead of at King's Park Range in the afternoon are requested to send their names to the Adjutant.

Sunday, September 7th.—

5.30 a.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, September 10th.—

5.15 p.m. No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons (N.C.O.s and men who have not fired these Practices) at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1. Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

MOVEMENT SECTION.

Wednesday, September 10th.—

5.15 p.m. at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1. Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Wednesday, September 10th.—

5.15 p.m. at King's Park Range (N.C.O.s and men who have not fired these Practices) Annual Musketry Course, Part 1. Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT. A. O. BEAVER.

PARADE—BATHING.

Launch will leave Blake Pier, on Wednesday, September 10th, at 5 p.m., and call at Kowloon 10 minutes later.

G. E. SAWYER, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, September 5th, 1919.

His Honour: I find that the defendant evidently gave Father Robert full power of attorney and that Father Robert signed the payment of \$250. It is admitted that he paid a cheque every month for the salaries on the lists submitted by the plaintiff. I am afraid defendant has to pay on that power of attorney. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KOWLOON "SENSATION."

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—It is very gratifying to read your very able and explicit article this morning on the subject of the representation of the Hongkong community on the Legislative Council of the Colony. The position as stated by you is, I take it, what most reasonable and level-headed men understood it to be, and your recapitulation thereof is refreshing.

Your criticisms on your correspondent's (E. L. Frost's) statements are good, and quite to the point; they are dealt with in a most generous and temperate manner, more so than is deserved. As a very old resident of Kowloon, I would like to enquire: What is this new Kowloon "sensation"? Mr. Frost refers in his letter to "I told him," so and so; and then we would give particulars of all the papers. Who is this Mr. Frost, and who are the "we" who thus arrogate to themselves the position of representatives of the whole Kowloon community? They do not represent it. So far the Kowloon community have not met and considered this matter, nor have they given any one or any body any authority to speak on their behalf.

The urgent needs of Kowloon are patent to most residents there, and to Hongkong folk, too. There are those who are quite as capable of championing their cause as your correspondent, many undoubtedly more so; and, without rushing into print in so egotistical, self-advertising and bombastic a manner, which I know many deplore.

Certain small sections of the Kowloon community have recently, on more than one occasion, had their knuckles well rapped. These are they with an inflated idea of their own importance, who seek to guide and control in a haphazard, arbitrary way the mode of living of the rest of the community. Moreover, as with the case of the St. Andrew's Church, they seek to impose their wills on the person who should be in sole authority, and who only could be in a position to speak and act authoritatively. Imagine for a moment, Kowloon's "Members," being selected by these small cliques (I almost wrote "tribes"), and they presuming to form a "Council," and wangling about and dictating to the "Member" what he should and should not do and say at the Colony's Legislative Council meeting. If he would take on the job! Members of all sections of the Hongkong community should be able to air their grievances through the proposed representatives on the Legislative Council, and in this the Press would give ample support.

Please excuse me following "into print," it not being my wish to pose as a publicist. Enclosing my card, I beg to subscribe myself with respect—Yours faithfully,

THE JAT.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1919.

CANTON NEWS.

September 5th.

THE TECHNIQUE.

In consequence of the strong protests of Shun Chan Hing, Chief Administrative Director of the Military Government, against the threatened change of the Technocracy, Tam Hing, the Technocrat of Kwangsi, who was sent by General Luk Wing-tung to take over the office, has applied for further instructions.

It is understood that the situation has led to emotional military movements in the city. It is feared that the Kwangsi troops will raise trouble. Mok (ling-ching, the Technocrat's son, has recently brought two battalions to Canton and others are following. Commander Ma-chien, who is in opposition to the Technocrat Mok Wing-tung, has ordered his forces, which are armed with many machine-guns, to encamp round the Canton Arsenal. Other troops are being called to Canton.

THE CANTON PARLIAMENT.

A large number of Northern M.P.s are expected to come to Canton shortly. For this purpose \$40,000 has been paid to the Parliament. The Canton Parliament is expected to be re-opened with a quorum next month.

THE FLOODS.

The flood in the East River is slowly subsiding. It has done much minor damage in various places. The rails of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, which were swept away by the force of the flood, have been repaired.

The flood in the West River is rapidly increasing owing to heavy rains during the past few days. The crops have been affected.

THE BRIBERY CASE.

APPEAL AGAINST THE MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

MISREADING OF THE BRIBERY ORDINANCE.

CASE SENT BACK FOR REHEARING.

Before a sitting of the Full Court, yesterday, comprising His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross-Davies, K.C.), and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Melbourne) an appeal was made by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (Acting Attorney-General) against the decision of Mr. N. L. Smith, Police Magistrate, in the P.W.D. cooie bribery case on the ground that it was an erroneous one in point of law.

The facts of the case, as adduced at the Magistrate's court, were that the No. 1 cooie of the P.W.D. had received \$5 from a boat-builder to expedite the issue of a permit for a piece of land the boatman had applied for. The prosecution alleged that the money was accepted with a view to influencing the cooie's conduct. Mr. M. K. Lee, for the defence, submitted that the man had no power which could be influenced by the receipt of the money. Mr. Smith, the Magistrate, agreed and discharged the man. The cooie was subsequently arrested on a charge of receiving money under false pretences and detained by the Police.

The Crown Solicitor applied for a rehearing of the case on the ground that the Magistrate's decision was wrong and that it affected the whole of the Subordinate Civil Service. Mr. Smith, however, adhered to his former decision, but gave leave to state a case and the present appeal was the result.

The Attorney-General suggested that the respondent might be called as he was not represented by legal advisers.

The respondent's name was called but no appearance was entered.

Continuing, the Attorney-General stated that there was a great deal of argument before the learned Magistrate upon the Bribery Ordinance of 1905 as to whether this sum of money received by the respondent was likely to induce him to act contrary to his duties as a public servant. With all due respect to the learned Magistrate, he thought the decision on which the case was based was on a misreading of the Bribery Ordinance, section 3, of Ordinance No. 1 of 1905. That section, as their Lordships would see, was very wide in its terms. It was as follows: "Every public servant who accepts or obtains or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, or causes or procures to be obtained, from any person, whether by himself or by any other person and whether for himself or for any other person, any bribe with a view to influence his conduct as such public servant, or contrary to the rules of honesty or integrity, to do or to omit to do any act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."

His submission was that what the learned Magistrate found in that case was sufficient to justify the conviction of the respondent. Undoubtedly the Magistrate was satisfied that this man had received the sum of \$5 and it must have been received by him with a view to influence his conduct as a public servant. The learned Magistrate, however, misreading the section imported into the first part of it, which they submitted was separate and distinct, the words "contrary to his duty as a public servant."

The Chief Justice: That is the effect of his judgment.

The Attorney-General: Quite so. Continuing, he said that the learned Magistrate, reading the Ordinance as he did, had said that the bribe could not influence the man's conduct. The important part was whether the money was given to the man with a view to influencing his conduct as a public servant. On that point, he thought one might say, although the learned Magistrate did not call upon the defendant to give his evidence, that from the other evidence it was a case of *re ipsa loquitur*. The boat-builder gave the respondent the \$5 because he expected him to do something, thereby influencing his conduct as a public servant, and the respondent accepted it with the same intention. It was not to be supposed that the boat-builder would give the man \$5 without him doing something for it.

The Chief Justice: He gave it purely as a bribe, in the same way as another man gives a cigarette to a friend.

The Attorney-General: That was the very able argument of the solicitor for the defence.

The Chief Justice: It is given as a friendly *cigarette*.

The Attorney-General stated that their Lordships would see that the Magistrate went on the point that it was necessary to prove that the defendant would be influenced to do something contrary to his duty. That seemed to be wandering to other alternatives. Under this section of the Bribery Ordinance it was quite sufficient for the prosecution if the Court was satisfied that the first alternative was accepted—that was to say, that the \$5 was accepted with a view to influencing the man's conduct. Then, to emphasise the point, the learned Magistrate went into the question of whether the defendant acted contrary to his duties or no. Their Lordships would find in paragraph 6 of the stated case the actual finding of the learned Magistrate upon which he dismissed the case. The learned Magistrate had said: "I, however, am of the opinion that the undertaking in question was not an undertaking to do, or omit to do, any act contrary to his duty as a public servant, or contrary to the rules of honesty and integrity within the meaning of the said Ordinance, and I

therefore give my determination against the prosecution in the manner set below." He then quoted his determination, which was as follows:—

"I find that the prosecution has not sufficiently proved any improper act of commission or omission for the doing of which the money in question was given. It was part of the defendant's duties to assist in the expediting of permits, and to receive presents of money merely in return for the promise of performing this particular duty, however reprehensible it might be in a public servant, is certainly not bribery within the meaning of the Ordinance. There is, of course, the implication that if the money was not paid delays might result, but it was clearly proved that it was common knowledge to the complainant and others that defendant had little authority in such matters. I, therefore, discharge the defendant."

In other words, the learned Magistrate had laid stress upon the question whether the taking of the money would incline the man to act contrary to his duties, or to do or omit to do any act. The Magistrate seemed to have ignored altogether the fact that there was a separate offence created by the first part of the section of the Bribery Ordinance, which said: "To influence his conduct as a public servant."

The Chief Justice: As I read the Magistrate's decision, I find that he does not read the words as separate but regards them as one.

The Attorney-General: The section is very wide, and it is fatal that it should be drawn in a wide sense. No doubt the learned Magistrate misinterpreted the section and went on to consider these words in the latter part of the section, as if they controlled the meaning of the section, but we submit that all those provisions are disjunctive.

The Chief Justice: What is the evidence?

The Attorney-General replied that, at all events, the Magistrate found that the man had received the money, and, without calling upon the evidence for the defence, he found that the defendant had received a present of money in return for a promise to expedite the permit. The Chief Justice remarked that that was part of the man's duty.

The Attorney-General replied that whether it was his duty or no the man had accepted something with a view to influencing his conduct, and it was therefore a bribe. The boat-builder was under the impression that if he gave the money to defendant he would have the advantage of getting things done more expeditiously. If the \$5 were not given the defendant might not have hurried up the permit. The Magistrate had evidently misread the Ordinance. He submitted that the man received the money with a view to influencing his conduct.

The Chief Justice: I want evidence to show why he received the money.

The Attorney-General: He received the \$5 to expedite the issue of the permit. According to the evidence of both the complainant and his wife, the defendant had represented that they would derive some advantage from paying the money. In cross-examination the complainant said: "He told me he had power to issue a permit. I did not know till defendant was arrested that Mr. Mackay had to issue the permits."

The Chief Justice: The \$5 was given to get the permit.

The Attorney-General stated that the learned solicitor for the defence had argued very ingeniously that the man had no power to grant a permit, because it had to be written and given by somebody above him who had the power. How very serious that argument would be, if it were correct. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government was the person who ultimately had the power. If he could not get a conviction in a case of this kind, then the very highest officials of the Colony were involved, because always they could be ultimately held responsible for the fact that they issued a permit. Mr. Mackay had stated in his evidence that when the permits were issued they were handed to defendant, who could hold them up if he wished, or delay them.

The Chief Justice: I do not want to hear anything more.

The Chief Justice said it was clear that the words of the Ordinance were meant to be read separately. The words: "To influence the conduct of such public servant" were distinct from "contrary to his duty as a public servant." The man had accepted the money, representing that he could get the permit issued in a week's time. The Chinese constable had corroborated the complainant's story. What was the meaning of "To obtain a sum of money with a view to influence his conduct as a public servant?" The Magistrate took it to mean a public servant who had power to grant or withhold permits, as the case might be. It was, however, really immaterial whether he took the money as a public servant or not, if he made a representation which gave the plaintiff the idea that of he gave him \$5 he would get the permit. This receipt of the money would influence the man's conduct—that was to say, induce him to get the permit earlier than otherwise would have been the case. The man had, therefore, accepted the money as a bribe.

"We remit the case back to the Magistrate," added his lordship, "with the opinion of the Court that, on the evidence before him, the case comes within the section of the Bribery Ordinance."

ENOUGH TO START A REVOLUTION.

BIG HAUL OF AMMUNITION.

An old Chinese was charged, before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with the unlawful possession of 1,500 rounds of ammunition.

The defendant was arrested on board the s.s. *Chuen*, which arrived in Hongkong on Thursday. The ammunition was cleverly honeycombed into the sides of two boxes, and the Police only suspected something contraband because of the great weight of the boxes.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, for the defendant, said that his client had been away from the Colony for 20 years and knew nothing of the regulations. He had purchased 300 rounds of ammunition and could not understand how the rest had got among his possessions.

Sergeant Appleton produced a pull-through, and said that also was found among the defendant's possessions. The arms, which he had no doubt the defendant was also carrying, had somehow escaped the Police. The ammunition was sufficient to start a ship.

Mr. Smith asked what the defendant wanted as much ammunition for.

Mr. d'Almada said his client was taking it into the country. No doubt the presence of such a quantity of ammunition would help to quell a revolution in the country.

Mr. Smith: Or start a revolution.

The defendant was fined \$250, and the ammunition was confiscated.

INDIAN CHARGED WITH STRIKING LITTLE BOYS.

An Indian watchman employed at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. was charged with having assaulted a little Chinese street urchin about 10 years of age.

Sergeant Appleton said there was a cinematograph performance at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Thursday night, and a number of street urchins were watching through the windows. The defendant drove them away. The complainant, who said he was watching the show from the centre of the road, received a blow on his back with a heavy stick.

Mr. Smith said it was the man's duty to drive away the street urchins.

Sergeant Appleton replied that he had no right to use violence. He might have done serious injury to the boy. There had been cases of that sort before, and he had settled them by getting the man to give the boy 50 cents. In this instance, the man refused to give the boy any money at first, and only expressed his willingness to do so after he was charged.

The defendant denied striking the boy.

Sergeant Appleton suggested that the man be warned, and Mr. Smith, agreeing, told the defendant he must not strike little boys.

THIS DOG HAS TWO LICENCES.

A Chinese, somewhat the worse for liquor, went up to a constable in Queen's Road Central, on Thursday night, held him by the collar, and said: "This dog has two licences."

The "dog" did not understand. He wanted to know if his countryman was drunk or only mad.

The Chinese resisted arrest and tried to drag the constable into a motor-car close by.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, the defendant denied being concerned in the incident. He said the constable asked him for money, and because he did not receive it, arrested him.

Mr. N. L. Smith imposed a fine of \$5.

UNOFFICIAL POSTMEN.

At the instance of the Postmaster-General, two Chinese, who arrived in the Colony on Thursday on the s.s. *Hailong*, were charged with having brought letters to the Colony from Swatow.

One of the defendants was found in possession of 17 letters addressed to people in Hongkong and the other in possession of 14 letters addressed to people in Hongkong and Saigon, whether he was proceeding to the Colony. They were carrying the letters to oblige friends.

They were fined \$25 and \$50 respectively.

VICTORIA THEATRE'S ENTERPRISE.

An excellent programme has been prepared by the Victoria Theatre management for Sunday night. The third and fourth episodes of "The Lightning Raider" will be screened, and the Manila string band from the *Venezuela* will discourse selections of music. In "The Lightning Raider" Pearl White assumes a role different from any she has had in her eight previous serials. The character is a sort of girl Raffles, beautiful, resourceful, adroit and absolutely without fear. Opposed to her is one of the most subtle and monstrous of Oriental minds, with an evil knowledge that encompasses the entire world. The character is grippingly portrayed by Warner Oland. And as for Sunday's new production, in the novelty of daring of these feats, is far ahead of all others.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

SALE

FROM

AUGUST 29th

TO

SEPTEMBER 6th

THE WHOLE STOCK

GREATLY

REDUCED

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

you need not buy a new typewriter when the type get worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are near 350 varieties of type produced for use of the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER; let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
(Sole Agents: Hongkong.)

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

(Hotel Mansions, Top Floor).

P.O. BOX 318.

MR. R. DEGUILLIEM, Travelling Agent for the world famous Perfume

Manufacturers Gode Freres of Paris—established 1826—has just

arrived. Samples now exhibited at: Universal Import & Export Co.,

Hotel Mansions, top floor.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. "Star" and "Egg" are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 & 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1232 & 2230.
Principal Factory: No. 71, Nanyang Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 2286.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "Hingwah."

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Just received a shipment of

HIGH-CLASS

WALKING STICKS

AND UMBRELLAS

with and without

STERLING SILVER MOUNTS.

There are many exclusive novelties and designs, these we shall be pleased to show if you will call.

ASH, CHESTNUT, RATTAN, CHERRY, BAMBOO, REAL & IMITATION MALACCA and a large selection of Fancy Woods.

SEE WINDOW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DANCING.
PALACE HOTEL.

THE Band of the "VENUS" will play at the above Hotel TO-NIGHT commencing at 7.30 P.M. Dancing at 9 P.M. [1215]

AVISO.

Associação Portuguesa de Socorros Mútuos
Escola de Portuguezes.

Previsão de interesse para as aulas desta Escola começando a funcionar de segunda-feira, 8 de setembro, nos logares de costume. Para outras informações, e aquisição de livros dirigir ao Professor, Rmto. Sr. Fe. Benjamin da Silva.

O SECRETARIO.

VICENTE F. SOARES.

Hongkong, 5 de Setembro de 1919. [1217]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer.

"KEEMUN"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Sept. 15th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 15th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Sept. 15th, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 5th, 1919. [1216]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ELPENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after September 4th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 10th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Sept. 24th, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 3rd, 1919. [1207]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong, and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Sept. 7th, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1199]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON,
Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.
Tel. 1, 1, 1.

Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—

J. H. OXBERRY,

910]

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE SECOND AQUATIC NIGHT FETE will be held at the V.R.C. TO-NIGHT, at 9 P.M. sharp (whether permitting).

The events open to non-members will be: High Dive, Running Header, Ladies Race 2 Lengths Handicap, Girls Race 2 Lengths Handicap, Boys Race 2 Lengths Handicap.

All post entries. Admission, non-members \$1.00. Members, Ladies, Sailors and Soldiers in uniform 50 cents.

A String Band will be in attendance.

R. H. B. MITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary. [1211]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1919, at 5.30 P.M.

Business: As posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order, E. DES VOEUX, Secretary. [1173]

Hongkong, 25th August, 1919.

NATIONAL BONDS OF THE 3RD, 4TH AND 5TH YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Repayment of Drawn Bonds and payment of interest Coupons will henceforth be made in Hongkong Notes, at Current Rates, for the equivalent of the face value of said Bonds and Coupons.

For the BANK OF CHINA, TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1193]

G. R. E.

IN THE MATTER of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances, 1914 to 1918.

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY, Hongkong, has for sale by Private Tender the following number of shares in the undertaking of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, namely, 290 (Two Hundred and Ninety) Ordinary Shares in respect of the Capital of the said Company as existing prior to its increase in 1915 and 57 (Fifty-seven) Ordinary Shares (being the rights in respect of the said 290 Shares) in respect of the Capital of the Company as increased in 1915.

Tenders for the above will be received (up to and including the 10th day of September, 1919).

Particulars, Forms of Tender and Conditions may be obtained from the Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, at the Treasury, Hongkong, or from Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DRAGON & HASTON, Solicitors, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

By Order, C. M. MESSER, Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong. [1184]

Hongkong, August 28th, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River or Macao should apply in person for permission to do so at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the U.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

40

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, American, Continental, and South African Ports.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer "DUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about SEPTEMBER 7th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. Apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

P. O. B. N. Co.

Post Box 112, 2, Des Voeux Road Central.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned of No. 81, Wing Lok Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong hereby give notice that in consequence of an agreement with the Vendor, I have applied to the Board of Trade under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "SUI SAU" or London, official number 106772 of gross tonnage 3790 tons, register tonnage 1776 tons, heretofore owned by The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for permission to change her name to "APOEY" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by THE LAI HING STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement. Date at Hongkong this 4th day of Sept. 1919.

L. KOON CHUN, Managing Director.

OF LAI HING S.S. CO., LTD. [1208]

ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL CAUSEWAY BAY.

SCHOOL will re-open on MONDAY, September 8th, at 9 A.M.

THE HEADMISTRESS. [1204]

WANTED

FIRST CLASS—12 Bore—Sporting gun.

Apply—Box 888, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1196]

FOR SALE.

RACING yacht "R. LIA" of the Handicap Class. Winner of Commodore's Cup last year and second in Championship.

Apply to—P. C. POTTS, 11, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, September 4th, 1919. [1209]

TO LET.

VERY Nice Furnished Apartments with board, in Upper Levels.

Apply—R. P., Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1208]

TO LET.

PART of Ground Floor.

10, Des Voeux Road Central. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [1109]

TO LET.

NO. 104, THE FRANK, 4-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING [1222]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

11, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [61]

WAI KEE

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.

No. 139, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE No. 1533. [78]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2333

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned.

will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), September 6th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.,

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—

Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Tank Bookcase, Dinner Wagon, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric boards and a long line of Sundries.

Also

1 BEAUTIFUL POINTER (BITCH) liver and white, 13 months old, and 1 pure fox-terrier dog, 18 months old.

The above are being sold through owner leaving the Colony.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1248]

INTIMATION



DEWAR'S

WHITE

LABEL

FINEST SCOTCH

WHISKY

OF

GREAT AGE.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1919

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

RECENTLY Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in uttering a warning as to the financial position of the country, referred to the rate of exchange between Great Britain and the United States as a danger signal. Since then the rate of exchange has gone further against Britain and has stood at the rate of \$4.15 for the pound instead of about \$4.87, as in normal times. The Victory loan that was issued recently was intended to reduce what is euphemistically called the floating debt of the country. In plain terms this floating debt was an over-issue of paper-money for which there was no solid gold equivalent. Great Britain was trading on her value as a going concern and therefore on her capacity to obtain credit. To fund this floating debt she issued the loan, and it was so far successful that a large part of the floating debt was withdrawn. The benefit to be derived from the operation depends entirely upon whether the Government has determined to enter upon fresh liabilities. To do so is, theoretically impossible without the consent of the House of Commons, but so many things were done during the war that were not exactly in order that confidence in the power of the House of Commons to keep control of the purse has been shaken. However, taking it that the Government enters upon no fresh course of spending and makes no extra calls upon the exchequer, the loan should have done something to reduce the over-issue of paper currency, which is partly responsible for the high price of commodities. Partly, no doubt, Britain's financial position is affected by her chances of recovering the loans she has made to other Governments during the war. Unfortunately, the position in Europe is not very favourable for the liquidation of such debts, many of

which were, indeed, regarded at the time as of the nature of subsidies. Then, in addition, there comes the question of the productive capacity of the country. With rising prices the cost of production has naturally risen, while the output has not shown that increase which was expected.

For this labour troubles are mainly responsible, and there have been many appeals to the workers to come forward and help to restore the nation to its former commercial position. If that commercial position was attained at the expense of the workers it is easy to understand their reluctance to return to the old conditions. In some respects the workers were being exploited for the sake of trade supremacy. The evidence given before the Coal Commission showed that the men's position was in many cases very hard. They were very indifferently housed for one thing, although it will probably be retorted that they were housed in the way to which they were accustomed. This, however, is not the point. Men would never have arisen from the position of being cave-dwellers if they had not aspired to conditions to which they were not accustomed. So far, then, as the conditions prevailing before the war were inclined to depress the standard of living, a return to them should not be expected. That the nation has to go to work to pay off the debt which it has incurred is, however, obvious. To a large extent it has been living on capital. The amount of production during the war would probably barely pay the interest on the sum that has been expended. Russell, in his latest work on social conditions, states that during the war the actual work necessary to maintain the country has been done by very few, and he argues from that that the whole of the work necessary for the maintenance of life could be accomplished in a few hours every day if all were to work. The argument is not convincing because, as stated, the nation has not been maintained by the few productive workers during the war. An enormous quantity of the accumulated wealth of the world has been dissipated in the war, and until it is replaced we cannot expect to return to pre-war conditions. The question of how it is to be replaced admits of an easy answer. It is only to be replaced by hard work, but there is no reason why this hard work should not be done under conditions giving the worker a fair return for his labour. It is no sort of political economy for riches to be accumulated at the expense of the health and happiness of the worker, and to set the future power and influence of the country on a higher plane than the actual present needs of the people is the sort of policy which inspires secret treaties and generally does everything it can to make the world unsafe for democracy. The uncertainty of the Government's fiscal policy is another cause of financial depression. The Government recently announced that its fiscal policy was all drawn up and in type, but put away in a box under lock and key for the present. Apparently the Government desires some educative campaign before producing the policy, which would suggest that it is of a kind that is not at present very popular. The Liberal Free-traders who had joined the Coalition ranks have already taken alarm and have formed a separate organisation, ready, apparently, to desert from the Government if a protectionist policy is introduced. At the same time there are rumours of the Unionist members deserting the Government, which would suggest that there are planks in the Government platform objectionable to them. It was not to be expected that, the war having finished, the Coalition Ministry would last very long. Britain has no love of coalitions, political principles being held too earnestly to allow of compromise. There is some disappointment, also, that the Government has failed to take measures to restore pre-war conditions, that it has failed to practise the retrenchment which it professes as necessary, that it still continues to employ a large number of useless officials, and has not vacated the hotels and other buildings which it commandeered during the war. The continuance of the embargoes is also condemned as benefiting the few at the expense of the many. The Government has defended the embargoes on the ground that unless they were maintained there would be immense imports of worthless articles which would send the unfavourable rate of exchange still higher. The latest idea of the Government seems to be a kind of protective system, the duties being levied on the licences required for import. Such an evasion of the policy of free trade is not likely to be tolerated very long by the Free-traders, who are numerous enough in the House of Commons to make things very uncomfortable for the Government. Britain, it may be argued, has to buy from abroad as she did before the war, and however long the manufacturers are given to recover their business they cannot replace the foreign trade. Instead of restrictions on trade, a quick return is required to that political, economic and financial freedom which did so much to produce the prosperity of the country.

Mrs. W. Chatham entered the Government Civil Hospital on Thursday afternoon for an operation.

Mr. R. J. Bierbeck returned to the Colony, yesterday, on the s.s. "Aurore".

Lieut. H. U. Mallett, Royal Navy, has been appointed to the sloop "Cubana", China Station.

Amongst those who left the Colony on the s.s. "Aurore", homebound yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. A. Dyer Hall.

Mr. J. V. Braga, one of the best all-round cricketers in Hongkong, returned to the Colony, yesterday, on the "Aurore".

Thirteen cases (five deaths) of gastro-enteritis and two cases (two deaths) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Thursday.

Sir William May having reached the age of 70 years goes on the retired list. When commanding the "Imperius" in China, he annexed Christmas Island.

Mr. David Fraser, chief engineer of the "Melville Dollar", who was badly burned in the accident which resulted in the death of six persons, leaves hospital to-day. The vessel sails for Shanghai to-morrow.

Lieut.-General Sir A. Phayre, who has just retired from the Indian Army, served in the China War of 1900. He was mentioned in despatches, promoted brevet Lieutenant-colonel and given the medal with clasp.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football League will be held at the R.G.A. Headquarters, Six-and-Seventy Hill, on Monday, September 15th. It will be followed by a meeting of the Hongkong Football Association.

Von Lucius, the German Minister to Stockholm, who claimed to have made the alleged secret treaty between Germany and Japan, has arrived in Berlin in order to negotiate with the Government. It is intended to send him as German Minister to Paris.

The engagement is announced of Robert John Beattie (late captain, 21st Brigade, R.F.A.) of the Solicitors' Department, H.M. Customs and Excise, and Catherine, second daughter of late Edward Burnie of Hongkong, and Mrs. Burnie, Tunbridge Wells.

The death took place on July 26th of Major-General John Ruggles, in his 63rd year. He was one of the gallant band who defended the Residency at Lucknow against a vast and disciplined army. After the Mutiny General Ruggles fought in China in 1860-1, for which he had the medal.

The new President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, Vice-Admiral Sir W. C. Pakenham, was Naval Attaché at Tokyo, 1904-6. He served previously on the China Station. At the Battle of Jutland he was mentioned in despatches and given the K.C.V.O. in recognition of his services.

At the annual general meeting of the Singapore C.C., held on August 25th, the Chairman mentioned that it had been decided to accept the invitation to send a team to Hongkong for November 26th. A hope was expressed that Hongkong might be induced to send an eleven to Singapore in the near future.

Rear Admiral George C. Cayley, who was flag-captain on the China station from January, 1910, to January, 1914, has been placed on the retired list at his own request. Admiral Cayley served in the Air Force during the European War, with the rank of Major-General, and was awarded the C.B. on June 3rd, 1916.

Amongst those who left the Colony yesterday afternoon on the "Empress of Russia" were Mr. J. A. Beattie, Major L. Cassel, Lt.-Col. G. B. Crisp, Mr. W. Farmer (of Canton), Mr. W. M. Humphreys, Mr. C. P. James, Mr. R. F. Maffingley, Mr. D. McMurray, Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. W. C. Trafford, and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hickling.

A Chinese servant girl, fourteen years of age, committed suicide on Thursday night by jumping from the top of a two-story building, near the Victoria Theatre, into the road. Death was instantaneous. The police are making enquiries into the reason for this rash act. It is stated that the girl had an assignment with a lover, and was leaving the house when her mistress caught her. To escape punishment, she committed suicide.

Speaking at the China Society of America, many members of which are Americans, Chien Hsu, the Chinese Minister of Justice, and a member of the peace Commission said: "You brought us into the war, and now you are apparently going to desert us. What we want are deeds, not words. Germany has been crushed, but there is another Germany in the Far East, and there may be another war in the near future if you do not complete the victory of Right over Might."

The water return for August states that 2,110,300 million gallons were stored in the City and Hill District Reservoirs against 2,117,000 million gallons in the corresponding month of last year. The consumption was 26.7 million gallons and 24.3 million per head respectively. In the Kowloon Waterworks the storage was 232.50 million gallons and the consumption 13.4 million gallons as compared with 252.50 million gallons and 12.5 million gallons, respectively.

Brigadier-General H. G. Cason, C.B., C.M.G., who has been given that rank whilst attached to a headquarters unit, was Lieutenant-colonel commanding the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers at Tientsin, North China, when the great war broke out. He commanded the battalion in the operations which led to the fall of the German stronghold at Tsingtao, and subsequently served in Gallipoli and elsewhere. He was mentioned in despatches five times, promoted brevet-colonel and given the decorations appended to his name.

CABLES.

KARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HUNGARY.

ALLIES' NOTES TO RUMANIA.

PARIS, September 4th.
According to Rumanian circles, the Allies' long note dated August 29th, was not received in Bucharest up to August 31st.

The Allies' short note of August 25th, was received on August 31st.

RUMANIAN SITUATION NOW ACUTE.

PARIS, September 3rd.
The Rumanian question has become extremely acute.

The Supreme Council has decided, owing to the absence of a Rumanian reply to the recent notes, to send an envoy to Bucharest to present a time-limit ultimatum.

In the event of non-compliance, the Allied and Associated Powers will break off diplomatic relations.

ALLIES INSIST ON RUMANIAN EVACUATION.

PARIS, September 3rd.
It is understood that the ultimatum to Rumania deals mainly with reparations and the Rumanian evacuation of Hungary.

The Allies will insist on Rumania recognising that all reparational goods, rolling stock, live stock, etc., must be handed over to the Allies for redistribution according to the proportions fixed at the Conference. Rumania agreeing to pay the Allies for the irretrievable food stocks.

The Rumanian diplomatic representatives in the various Allied capitals will be acquainted with the very drastic character of the ultimatum and the extreme gravity of the situation which will arise in the event of Rumania's refusal to comply with the Allies' demands.

BRITISH POLICY IN SYRIA.

BRITISH PRESS TAKES FRENCH OUTCRY CALMLY.

LOS ANGELES, September 4th.
A section of the French Press has been protesting recently against the British policy in Syria, and the British arrest of Emir Saïd at Beirut has heightened the outcry.

Some of the speakers at the debate on the Peace Treaty in the Chamber referred to the matter, notably Mr. Barthou, who demanded that Great Britain respect the secret Syrian Agreement of 1916.

The British Press takes the outcry calmly, but urges the Government to settle the question without delay, and prepare the way for France as the mandatory for Syria.

It is hoped that Gen. Allenby, who is expected in London shortly, will dispel French suspicions.

Reuter learns that Emir Saïd, who is a notorious firebrand and an ex-Turkish spy, was arrested with the consent of the French Administrator at Beirut.

NATIONALISATION OF MINES

CONFERENCE SUPPORTS EXECUTIVE'S DECISIONS.

LONDON, September 3rd.
A conference of the "Miners' Federation" unanimously recommended the Executive Committee's recommendations as follows:—

Firstly, to recommend their delegates, at the meeting tomorrow, to reject the Government's offer to deal with the collieries by the purchase of mineral rights; Secondly, to press for full nationalisation; Thirdly, to invite the Trade Union Congress to support the miners' demands.

BRITAIN'S COTTON INDUSTRY

SPECULATIVE DEALS IN COTTON MILLS.

LONDON, September 3rd.
The boom in the purchase of Lancashire cotton mills continued during the past month. It is largely attributed to speculative financial groups who anticipate abnormal profits in the cotton industry in the coming three or four years, and who are interested in re-fitting companies at increased valuations.

It is generally understood that three main groups are concerned in the new purchases, in which over £1,000,000 sterling has changed hands, including £2,000,000 in the Oldham district alone.

POLAND.

THREATENS WAR ON LITHUANIA.

COPENHAGEN, September 4th.
The Lithuanian Press Bureau reports serious fighting between the Polish and Lithuanian troops, after which the Poles sent an ultimatum to the Lithuanians demanding their withdrawal behind a new demarcation line with the alternative of a declaration of war.

THE DAVIS CUP COMPETITION

BRITISH TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, September 3rd.
Colonel A. R. F. Kingscote and Major Arthur H. Lowe have been selected for the British Isles Davis Cup team, sailing for Australia at the end of October.

The third player will be selected next week.

[J. C. Parks will be first choice for the remaining place. If his health will not allow him to make the trip, one of the following players are almost certain to be selected: H. Roper Barrett, T. M. Macgregor, Paul Dawson, A. E. Bonish, and A. W. Gore.]

MR. W. M. HUGHES.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO MELBOURNE.

MELBOURNE, August 30th.
Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, arrived here today amid scenes of unparalleled enthusiasm. Returned soldiers drew his motor car through the beflagged streets which were packed with cheering crowds to the Town Hall, where a civic reception was held.

ITALIAN CLAIMS

AN ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT REACHED.

ROME, September 4th.
It is reported that Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Tittoni have reached an agreement concerning the Italian problem, and have forwarded a joint Note asking President Wilson to consent to it.

Anglo-Italian economic agreements have also been reached.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL SMUTS SUCCEEDS GENERAL BOTHA.

CAPETOWN, September 4th.
General J. C. Smuts has formed a Government. The ex-Ministers will continue in office.

GENERAL HERTZOG RETURNS.

DURBAN, September 4th.
General Hertzog and his co-delegates have returned from Paris.

CARDINAL MERCIER.

LEAVES FOR NEW YORK.

BREIST, September 4th.
Cardinal Mercier has left for New York on the American transport *Agamenon*.

EGYPTIAN TROUBLES.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE PREMIER.

LOS ANGELES, September 4th.
The Daily Telegraph states that information has been received in London of an attempt on the life of the Egyptian Premier. Bombs were thrown at him, but he was not injured.

THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

BUSINESS PRACTICALLY AT A STANDSTILL.

MARSEILLES, September 4th.
Porters have joined the dockers' strike. Business at the port is practically at a standstill. The Trade Unions in the district threaten a general strike.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY

EXTENSION OF TIME-LIMIT WANTED.

PARIS, September 4th.
The Austrians have requested an extension of two days to reply to the peace terms. This will probably be granted.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

OUR ENEMIES HAVE TAKEN KIEFF.

LONDON, September 3rd.
A Bolshevik wireless message states: "Our enemies have taken Kieff."

RETENTION OF BRITISH IN NORTH RUSSIA URGED.

LONDON, September 4th.
Four representatives of the Municipalities and Zemstvos in the Archangel Government have arrived in London to urge the retention of British troops in North Russia.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 3rd.
Silver is quoted at 61d. spot and 59½d. forward. The market is uncertain.

R.A.M.C. WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is a further list of subscribers to the above fund:—

Shamrock Red Cross Society	£400
Anonymous	100
N. E. Karanjia	10
H. H. Sandeman	25
£111 11s. 5d. at 4/0.41-10	£350

IMPRESSIONS OF HOME.

THE PAGEANT OF VICTORY IN LONDON.

[BY A FORMER RESIDENT OF HONGKONG.]

LONDON, July 2nd.

The great Pageant of Victory through the streets of the metropolis on July 19th, was a spectacle which can never fade from the memory of those who beheld it. A pageant it was without peer and without precedent. Scarcely less impressive than the pageant which came to witness it and to give expression to their emotions of gratitude and thankfulness to the Allies and Navy of the Grand Alliance represented in the great triumphal march for the sacrifices they have made in order to preserve the fabric of Civilisation and make the world safe for Democracy. All who describe the occasion in the London papers agree that London was packed beyond all previous experience.

Starting at ten o'clock from Albert Gate the route of the march was past Victoria Station into Kennington Road, thence to Westminster Bridge, up Whitehall, down the Mall to Buckingham Palace (the saluting point being the Queen Victoria Memorial), and then down Constitution Hill to Hyde Park Corner. Over 10,000 men and women participated in the triumphal march. Representatives of the Allied armies came first in alphabetical order. Thus America, represented by 3,000 officers and men, led by General Pershing, was at the head of the procession; then 417 Belgians; China next, represented by two Generals, whose names are given as General Tang and General Duan, and the standard-bearer, then came the famous Generalissimo, Marshal Foch, at the head of some 1,200 French troops, followed in due order by representatives of the armies of Greece, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam and Slovakia. Japan was represented by 1,000 men, including a representation of the Navy, Italy by 500, and the remainder of the countries named by units of 50 or 100 each. After them came the representatives of the Forces of the British Empire, 5,000, representing the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine, and a similar number representing the Empire's Armies, including groups from the various women's corps associated with them. At the head of the Navy marched the Admiral of the Fleet, Sir David Beatty; at the head of the Army rode Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

Perhaps the best setting for this magnificent panorama of the war along the whole line of route was The Mall, as the procession approached the Queen Victoria Memorial in front of Buckingham Palace, where the King, surrounded by the members of the Royal Family, took the salute. The Mall was made for State occasions, and for this occasion it was decorated with two lines of obelisks with gigantic pylons marking special points. These obelisks and pylons, formed of trellis, or light wood framing, painted white, were decked with rich trophies and flags, forming brilliant splashes of colour. The tops of the obelisks and pylons were decorated with chaplets of laurel encircling regimental badges while the pylons bore labels, setting forth the glorious roll of British battle-honours. The green trees of the Mall formed an admirable background of the whole scheme of decoration, and it could well be claimed that no finer setting for a march-past of the victorious army could be imagined. No one could do full justice to the scene as the imposing panorama passed down the Mall. Even the cinema fails, though the cinema operators were busy taking pictures of the historic scene, that the millions throughout the Empire might share the joy that was the Londoner's on Peace Day. But while the picture on the screen can convey to those who look upon it something of the dignity and interest, as well as the grandeur, of the occasion, it will fail to portray its brilliancy, the high colouring of the standards of more than a dozen nations; the brave display of Naval flags, including the ensigns of the leading maritime shipping companies; and the flags of the Trinity House Pilots; it can show nothing, also, of the shades of colouring in the uniforms of the many groups which made up this great military pageant, and, finally, it can do little to suggest an adequate appreciation of the volume of enthusiasm which the multitude showed in its welcome, especially as the great leaders in the war came into view. It is so seldom that London has an opportunity of greeting the personnel of the Navy that all along the route there seemed to be a specially mighty wave of enthusiasm for the Naval contingent and their doughty leader, Admiral Beatty, who was easily recognised, as he was his cap in the jaunty way in which every picture of him has made the world familiar. As for the famous Army of the Allies, a writer in the *Observer* happily hit off the impression they gave when he wrote: "General Pershing, expanded under the influence of the occasion; Marshal Foch had the manner of the victor at a Roman triumph; while Sir Douglas Haig seemed to wonder what all the fuss was about and if he had not got into it by accident. Sir Douglas, in fact, was unwell and had to be driven to his home immediately after the procession.

Even more impressive than the salute to the King was the salute given in Whitehall as the troops passed a temporary cenotaph erected there in honour of "The Glorious Dead." Rising from the centre of the roadway just by Downing Street, this impressive monument represents a grey stone, cenotaph, 34 feet high, approached by a flight of steps which lend dignity to the structure. From the ninth on each side drooped a Union Jack, the White Ensign of the Royal Navy, and the Red Ensign of the Merchant Marine. Above, appeared the simple inscription "The Glorious Dead" in bold lettering, with wreaths of laurel tied with scarlet ribbon, and on the summit a wreath of evergreens rested on the Union Jack. Guardsmen, in full dress uniform with reversed arms, were posted at the base. As the procession passed, the bands ceased playing and, fling in double column on each side, the Allied and Dominion troops saluted the cenotaph out of respect to the memory of their dead comrades. Well may it be said that this historic march called forth emotion that touched every string of the human heart.

The other great events of the day in London were entertainments arranged by the League of Arts in Hyde Park, Regent's Park, St. James's Park, and Green Park all between the hours of 3 and 6.30. At 7 there was a concert in Hyde Park by the Imperial Choir of Peace and Thanksgiving, consisting of 10,000 voices. Unfortunately, by six o'clock the rain, which had been threatening all the afternoon, began to fall, but the people were out to enjoy themselves and the great choir went through its programme. It is difficult to form an estimate of the size of the audience which stood there, as it seemed to be a forest of umbrellas, but the choir of 10,000 looked a very small pimple on the beach.

As luck would have it, the rain ceased before the time for the great fireworks display in Hyde Park, which commenced at 9.45. At 11 o'clock Admiralty dock fires were lighted in some twenty parks in London and the suburbs, illuminating the entire city. Hyde Park has never been so full of people as on this memorable night. All day long the railways and trams and buses had been bringing people to the hub of things in the metropolis, and when all traffic by bus and rail was suspended, an hour after midnight, there were thousands hundreds of thousands who were left to trudge their weary way to their homes, or to continue their vigils till daylight did appear and the trams and buses and buses began to run again.

Though our poet laureate has so far been silent on this great State festival, it has evoked some very stirring prose, and perhaps I could not do better than cul this letter by one of London's best known and most brilliant journalists, Mr. J. L. Garvin, for they strike the right note:—

"The pageant passes. The crowds roll back over the open spaces cleared for a brief day of the traffic and hurry of party-events. By an anxious reckoning the war is ended and peace begins. We are entitled to rejoice in the victory of our arms and to be glad, each in his own way, that the burden and peril of war have passed from us. But let us in no way obscure the true import of our festival, or neglect the obligations which remain. The future is pledged to the memory of the departed host, whose living guard-standards are the brave who lie at peace in a score of countries. Had it been the sole, as it was the dominant, purpose of yesterday's march to salute their memory, it would have been justly conceived. It is for us, the living, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they fought here thus far so noble advanced."

Many who will carry a load of sorrow to their graves will not grudge, while they cannot share, the decent necropolis that youth will have and an English holiday, traditionally offers. Such rejoicings are not impertinent to the occasion or irrelevant, kept to their due proportion. At the other extreme, self-protection will dim the glory of the fallen. Comfort and strength are rather to be found in a dear belief that they march yet with us as we go forward to the tasks that remain. The unseen shall be greeted in the very bustle of our work-time and with a cheer. So shall the vision be kept real and true. Across five years the beacon of 1914 blazes in the undying spiritual fire with which their devotion crowned it. We have to gain the summit of to-day, and plant upon it our answering torch."

SHIP BUILT ON THE SAME MODEL, CARRIED A MUCH MORE NUMEROUS CREW (THIS HAVING LESS DISPOSABLE BALLAST) AND ALTHOUGH THE MILEAGE WAS LESS, BEING ALL IN ADVERSE WINDS, SHE STAYED UP LONGER. THE VOYAGE PROVED TO BE ONE OF GREAT SCIENTIFIC VALUE, AND THE PROBABILITY IS THAT WHAT IS A WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE TO-DAY WILL IN FIVE YEARS' TIME, BE ONE OF THE COMMONPLACES OF EVERYDAY LIFE. ALREADY AIRSHIPS FOUR TIMES THE SIZE OF R34 ARE BEING DESIGNED.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that commercial aviation has made considerable strides in Germany since the Armistice. It appears that a fairly large number of passenger-services have been running for some time. There are regular services from the capital to Weimar, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Warmerunde, Hanover, Westphalia, Hamburg and Breslau, while other services are running between some of the places mentioned. These services are operated by a combination of German aeronautical firms. Railway troubles in Germany have given a fillip to aerial transport, and large developments are foreshadowed. There are no very striking evidences of competition in England yet, but the public is becoming familiar with the possible uses of the aeroplane for passenger traffic by daily flights at most of the aerodromes, for half a sovereign or so per passenger for ten-minute trips, or so per passenger for ten-minute trips, or so per passenger for ten-minute trips.

This is the interpretation put upon a number of letters which have recently been published in *The Times* on the question of the trial of the ex-Kaiser. Lord Buckmaster (a former Lord Chancellor) opposes the trial on the ground that there is no law to administer, and an established punishment that can be inflicted. "It follows," he says, "that this is no concern of any English judge. It is no part of the duty of the English Bench to be made the weapon or tool of the Executive. Their duty is to stand as a shield and barrier against its unlawful exercise." Lord Buckmaster apparently thinks it sufficient that the ex-Kaiser should remain in "dishonoured exile," and says "we ought to be careful not to let any action we take may change in the eyes of the world the position in which he stands."

This attitude towards the subject has evoked trenchant criticism. The Prime Minister in a few telling sentences put the case for the trial in the course of a speech in the House of Commons last night. He said: "No one doubts that you are going to put an end to a war which you must not treat as a thing of the past. You must not treat it as if it were a purely honourable game where there was a prospect of great personal gain, and of no personal risk to those who started it. (Cheers.) It must be treated, not as an honourable game, but as a crime. A man may kill his neighbour for gain, and he is a murderer. A man may kill millions of his neighbours for gain, but he is either a great warrior, a great ruler, or a great statesman. You will never put an end to war until you have put an end to the whole attitude towards it. (Cheers.) And the point is that for the first time you stamp as felony the action of the man who shall organise deliberately and wantonly war for personal aggrandisement, or even for vain glory. No threat of punishment will deter men from doing their native land or its glory what ever the punishment is; but I think statesmen or rulers who were ever tempted to engage upon the business of war merely for personal aggrandisement will think twice when once you have established it as a crime in the laws of nations. That is why we considered, after a good deal of reflection, that the person whom we may regard as the author of this war should be tried for the crime."

The Prime Minister went on to say, in reply to a member who asked: "Is not the crime well known? Why should he be tried?" that the mere fact that the crime is well-known is no justification for condemnation without trial. The conclusion would be fairer, if there were a trial in order to elevate it once action of that kind to the realm of international law. Although it may be great shock to have a trial of this kind, said the Prime Minister, "I have no hesitation in saying that, in the end, it will be found to have achieved a more permanent purpose and effect than a more arbitrary decision of counsel without hearing what is to be said."

One of the City writers remarks that China bonds have been out of favour lately, especially after the refusal of China to sign the Peace Treaty. The writer reminds his readers that whilst most countries have from time to time defaulted in their payments, China has regularly paid the interest on her loans, and she proceeds to give this information about Chinese bonds which may have more than a passing interest for investors in Hongkong:—

"As a bond which gives a high yield and is attractive for mixing with other investments, we might mention China Five per cent. 1909 loan, which is secured by the special hypothecation of sundry provincial taxes. The loan was issued at 95 per cent, and bears interest at 5 per cent, until October, 1922, and thereafter at 4 per cent.

"This reduction of interest is, however, of little importance, as the loan is of very short duration, the whole being repayable at par within 20 years by equal drawings each year, of one-twentieth part of the whole loan.

"The first drawing will take place next month, and lucky holders will receive a bonus of £25 on each bond of £100 drawn, which can now be bought at about 75 per cent. Interest is payable April 5th, and October 5th, so that the present price includes fully three months' accrued interest. The yield on the bonds is 6½ per cent, and if we include redemption it is increased to 9½ per cent, which is very high for a security of this class."

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.
The successful voyage of R34 across the Atlantic and back is regarded by experts as the vindication of the airship. It is claimed that the outward trip alone was superior to that of the Zeppelin which went from Bulgaria to Khartoum and back last year, for the R34, an air-

ship built on the same model, carried a much more numerous crew (this having less disposable ballast) and although the mileage was less, being all in adverse winds, she stayed up longer. The voyage proved to be one of great scientific value, and the probability is that what is a wonderful performance to-day will in five years' time, be one of the commonplaces of everyday life. Already airships four times the size of R34 are being designed.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that commercial aviation has made considerable strides in Germany since the Armistice. It appears that a fairly large number of passenger-services have been running for some time. There are regular services from the capital to Weimar, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Warmerunde, Hanover, Westphalia, Hamburg and Breslau, while other services are running between some of the places mentioned. These services are operated by a combination of German aeronautical firms. Railway troubles in Germany have given a fillip to aerial transport, and large developments are foreshadowed. There are no very striking evidences of competition in England yet, but the public is becoming familiar with the possible uses of the aeroplane for passenger traffic by daily flights at most of the aerodromes, for half a sovereign or so per passenger for ten-minute trips, or so per passenger for ten-minute trips, or so per passenger for ten-minute trips.

ELLIS ISAAC EZRA P. THE CROWN.

APPEAL FROM SHANGHAI TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had before it on July 28th a petition for leave to appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court for China at Shanghai convicting the petitioner of an offence against Section 1 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, and fining him \$2,000. The petition set out the following facts:—

The charge upon which the petitioner was convicted was that he on September 10th, 1918, did corruptly give or agree to give or offer to give Zung Lao-hung, a servant of the Standard Oil Company, of New York, as an inducement to make use of the steam launch *Meifun No. 2*, the property of the Standard Oil Company, of New York, for his own purposes, without the knowledge or consent of the Standard Oil Company, of New York, contrary to the Statute in Force of New York, c. 34, Sec. 1.

On September 10th, William Charles Woodfield, a servant of the Shanghai Municipal Police, held a Mixed Court warrant for the arrest of Eugene Chen, which warrant arose out of an action of Judah Ezra (the petitioner's brother), against Eugene Chen. Eugene Chen was on board a vessel lying at Whooing, which was leaving the following morning. The petitioner was desirous of enabling Woodfield to execute the warrant on the night of September 10th. After ineffectual attempts to obtain a police launch, the petitioner took part in procuring the steam launch *Meifun No. 2* from the Chinese launch, Zung Lao-hung, then in sole charge thereof, for the sum of \$200 for the trip. Woodfield proceeded from the Canton Road jetty with the object of executing the warrant, together with a lawyer named Krizel, and a journalist named Hope. The petitioner did not accompany them or go on board the launch.

Woodfield was called as a witness by the prosecution on the trial of the petitioner, and stated that he was present when the launch was procured; that the petitioner and the Chinese knew that he was a police officer and that he wanted a launch; that he saw nothing wrong in what was being done, and that the petitioner, in procuring the launch, took no pains to hide what he was saying. While conveying Woodfield to the mouth of the river, the launch met with an accident, and on the morning of September 11th, 1918, the petitioner, being informed thereof, and of the ownership of the launch, forthwith communicated with the Standard Oil Company and gave his address to the officials of the company.

The sole evidence of corruption adduced against the petitioner in being a party to the payment of \$200 to Zung Lao-hung was evidence directed to showing that at the time the launch was procured the petitioner knew that it was the property of the Standard Oil Company, and that the owners had not given authority for the hiring. The petitioner submitted that the facts, if proved, did not and could not amount to evidence of corruption against him within the meaning of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906.

Mr. Macnaghten, for petitioner, said there had been a grave miscarriage of justice, due to a complete misapprehension of the Statute. The Prevention of Corruption Act made it an offence to give a secret commission to an agent. The offence was the secrecy, not in this case there was no secrecy, as the money was paid quite openly. It was given as hire for the launch.

Lord Haldane said that whether there was secrecy was a question of fact which it was not for their Lordships to decide. The petition, therefore, would be refused.

MYSTERIOUS NEW SECRET MAP OF ASIA.

DIVISION OF SPOIL BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND JAPAN.

Mr. Thomas Millard, an American journalist, resident in Shanghai, who has recently arrived at Washington, was entertained by Representative Kahn, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, at a dinner on July 25th. There were invited to meet him a number of prominent Republicans who have made the Shantung issue their particular weapon of assault upon the Peace Treaty and League of Nations Covenant.

Mr. Millard, says the New York correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, confided to his fellow guests at Mr. Kahn's hospitable board the startling intelligence that an agreement had been made in secret by Great Britain, France, and Japan to divide Asia among them. He reiterated this in a statement prepared for the newspapers, which those of yellow hue, having Japanese and Presidential sympathies, have utilised in different forms. Under the secret compact, according to Mr. Millard's information, the territorial scope of Britain is to be India, Persia, Arabia, Tibet, Burmah, Szechwan Province, the western side of Kwangtung region, forming the littoral of Canton, and equality of commercial opportunity in the Yangtze Valley. According to Mr. Millard, the territorial scope of France would be Kwangsi, Yunnan, Indo-China, and Tongkin. The territorial area assigned to Japan would be Eastern Siberia and all of China except the regions previously mentioned.

Other considerations are that the parties to the *entente* are to arrange each other reciprocal commercial opportunities in their spheres, and respect concessions and investments now existing, to support France in bearing French pre-war investments in Russia, and further to support Japan's interpretation of the Lansing-John agreement in case there develops a difference of policy and view point between the United States and Japanese Governments; and also to support Britain's position and policy in India and South-Western Asia. Mr. Millard adds: "Such an *entente* would practically eliminate the United States from political influence and commercial equal opportunity in Asia."

BRITISH TRADE PROSPECTS IN CHINA.
JAPANESE INFRINGEMENT OF BRITISH TRADE-MARKS.
A meeting of the Empire Trade and Industry Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute was held on July 25th, at which Professor C. A. Middleton Smith, of Hongkong University, gave an account of British Trade Prospects in China. He stated that the trade and commerce which had arisen under the shelter of the Union Jack in Hongkong had begun to infect the whole of China, and he emphasised the fact that all that was needed in that huge undeveloped market of 400,000,000 people was education, in order that they might learn the uses of manufactured goods. Thereafter the demand for them would necessarily follow. Further, to foster this it was very necessary that people in Great Britain should pay attention to such matters as communications with the Far East and systematic propaganda in China in favour of British interests.

During the discussion a matter which was touched on was the infringement by Japanese firms of British trade-marks in China. We have no agreement with China in this respect, and it was complained that a great deal of this infringement goes on, although representations are being constantly made on the subject. Some interesting actual examples of imitation and infringement were produced, some of them marked with the words "British made by British labour."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT YOU WERE WAITING FOR.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH EPISODES

"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"

WILL BE SCREENED AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) NIGHT.

THE STRING BAND FROM THE "VENEZUELA" WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE AND A CAPITAL ENJOYMENT YOU COULD NOT GET ANYWHERE. DON'T FAIL TO COME TO THE VICTORIA TO-MORROW NIGHT. THERE IS ALSO A BIG SELECTION OF THE LATEST WORLD HAPPENINGS.



Make YOUR HAIR beautiful

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

which flows quickly to the roots and affords the nourishment essential to the growth of luxuriant hair. Prepared in a golden oil for hair care.

"ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

JJ & S

JOHN JAMESON'S WHISKY unequalled for flavour and purity. Guaranteed to be PURE POT STILL WHISKY. Famous for over 100 years. John Jameson & Son, Ltd., Dublin. Distillers to H.M. The King.

A BLESSING TO WOMEN.

Throughout the many stages of woman's life, from peevish girlhood through womanhood, motherhood, to the declining years of old age, there is no better, milder, or more effective medical companion to women-folk than Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They promote a healthy and regular condition, cleansing and restoring the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys to perfect working order. A few doses occasionally when well, will assure a pure and healthy system. Years ago, Pills were the medicine of the poor only. To-day the efficacy of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills to overcome the common ailments and restore health and happiness to sick and ailing women, has convinced not only the working section of the population, but the wives and daughters of the more wealthy, professional, and independent classes that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a Great Female Medicine, and are absolutely indispensable to every lady's boudoir.



Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or only 50 cents on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Parmenter Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAR. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE

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CATALOGUE full of interesting illustrations. Send Direct. Buy from Actual Makers. Curtains this last.

BUYER'S GUIDE. Let us send it you free of charge. Large Stock, practical and serviceable.

LACE CURTAINS, NETS, MUSLINS, CASEMENT CURTAINS AND FABRICS, CRETONNES, CARPETS, RUGS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, also HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, CLOTHING suitable for all climates, BLOUSES, etc.

Reliable Values. Attractive Designs. Our stocks are now ready to replenish your requirements.

SAMPLE PARCEL (INSURANCE AND POSTAGE PAID) 52/6

52 pairs nice quality, rich old lace design. Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, 1 pair New Waterfall Curtains, adapted to any window.

1 pair Damask Table Cloth, durable quality, size 48ins. by 60ins.

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6 Damask Serviettes, neat design, size 20ins. by 20ins.

MARVELLOUS VALUE. 52/6 Postage Paid. Write NOW for Catalogue.

62 years Old Established Shippers to all parts. All classes of Household goods. Complete and thoroughly dependable service for Empire Trade. Send your Orders direct. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SAM. PEACH & SONS, 694 THE LOOMS, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

UTILITY WIVES

MATRIMONIAL CONTRACTS IN THE MODERN WAY.

How different is the up-to-date courtship from that of a few years ago! No longer is the girl sought in marriage who possesses no other attractions than a pretty face and the usual domestic qualities at any rate, by a certain class of man and the wooer when he proposes does not go down on his knees, either figuratively or literally, and rhapsodize solely on the fair one's personal charms. Nowadays romance is combined with business, and the girls desired as wives are those who not only can "do something," but can do that "something" in a thorough and expert manner.

A disabled ex-soldier wants to start a motor depot. He meets Miss Kathleen, who, during the war, drove a car for a colonel in the Guards. "Nice girl. Good driver, thoroughly understands a car, and is really quite expert at small repairs." So runs the modern lover's reflexions, and in due time he makes his proposal. "Kathleen, I lay my heart and my garage at your feet. What do you say?" The fair motorist considers the possibilities—she is business-like too, though, being a woman, with her "heart" generally still counts for more than the "garage," and if they seem favourable she agrees to a matrimonial partnership.

CUPID AND CARRIAGES.

Then there is the ex-Serviceman who takes a small farm where a good trade can be done in market produce, and looks round for a suitable partner. Mary has been in the Women's Land Army, so she has a good knowledge of things agricultural. "She's the kind of wife I want, thinking the world's faster, and, in time, he comes to her. "Mary, I love cabbage and carrots and chickens and pigs, and I love you. Will you marry me?" Mary is probably "game," and the couple begin married life on a business-like footing, which, provided there is mutual affection, will probably lead to success and happiness.

There is a good deal to be said in favour of marriage on these lines. The wife, instead of expecting too much time to polishing the handle of the big front door or cleaning the fire-irons in the morning, and in simply taking the air and gossiping in the afternoon, gives a certain number of hours a day to her husband's business, and, in addition to her housekeeping allowance, receives a percentage of the business profits. In this way the problem of the wife's pin-money, which leads to so much friction in many homes, is solved, and the energies of two people, sufficiently competent, produce an income that ensures comfort, if not luxury.

On the Continent it is quite usual for wives to be partners in their husbands' business. A French husband is the titular head, but it is the wife, more or less in the background perhaps, who looks after things that everything is conducted in a properly paying manner.

And now we English are realising the benefits that can result from such matrimonial partnerships. There are lots of girls who learnt various trades during the war, and that there are men anxious to meet girls who possess such valuable knowledge is proved by the advertisements which are always appearing in the newspapers.

Gent (35), banker, with capital, pension, wishes meet lady with business; view active partnership.

That is one announcement I noticed, and, of course, "active partnership" might not mean "matrimonial partnership," though I imagine the terms might eventually be synonymous. In other announcements, the lady is not required to have a business, but merely to possess a good working knowledge of engineering or gardening, to have organizing ability, or to have well developed commercial instincts.

Recently I came across a proof of the success that can result from such a matrimonial partnership. A hairdresser in a small country town was carrying on a thriving business, and his prosperity was largely due to his wife, who, before her marriage, had obtained good hairdressing experience in London establishments. There is not enough trade for the husband alone, as most customers are none too numerous, so the wife has opened a ladies' department that is much patronized by the village belles and lady visitors to the town. Thus the husband and wife together earn a good livelihood, instead of having to pinch and save on the small returns that the husband, by his own exertions alone, could hope to make.

The pessimist will say, "But when children come is the wife to neglect them for the business?" Of course, as long as her children are little, the wife will seldom find she has any time to spare to continue taking an active share in her husband's business; but, from her knowledge and experience, she will so thoroughly understand his affairs as to be able to give the most helpful and practical advice.—Daily News.

CONTROL OF FASHIONS.

In the House of Commons recently, Mr. Ramsden asked the President of the Board of Trade whether, in view of the constantly rising prices of clothes, he proposed to take steps to introduce the substitute materials which were employed during the war by the Germans for making clothes, or whether he would popularise the adoption of new fashions of dressing as an emergency measure intended to lessen family outlay on apparel.

Mr. Bridgman: As regards the first part of the question, it is now clear that the use of substitute yarns for textile yarns has been a complete failure in Germany. I hope the control of fashions will never become one of the functions of the Board of Trade.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

"THE GLOBE ROTTERS"

PRESENT A FAREWELL "POT POURRI" PROGRAMME AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

DON'T MISS THIS LAST OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING THIS VERSATILE TROUPE.

PRICES: \$2. \$1 & 50 cents.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.

FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.

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Best Quality

CANVAS HOSE PIPES

Two Brands of World-wide Repute:

"DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB"

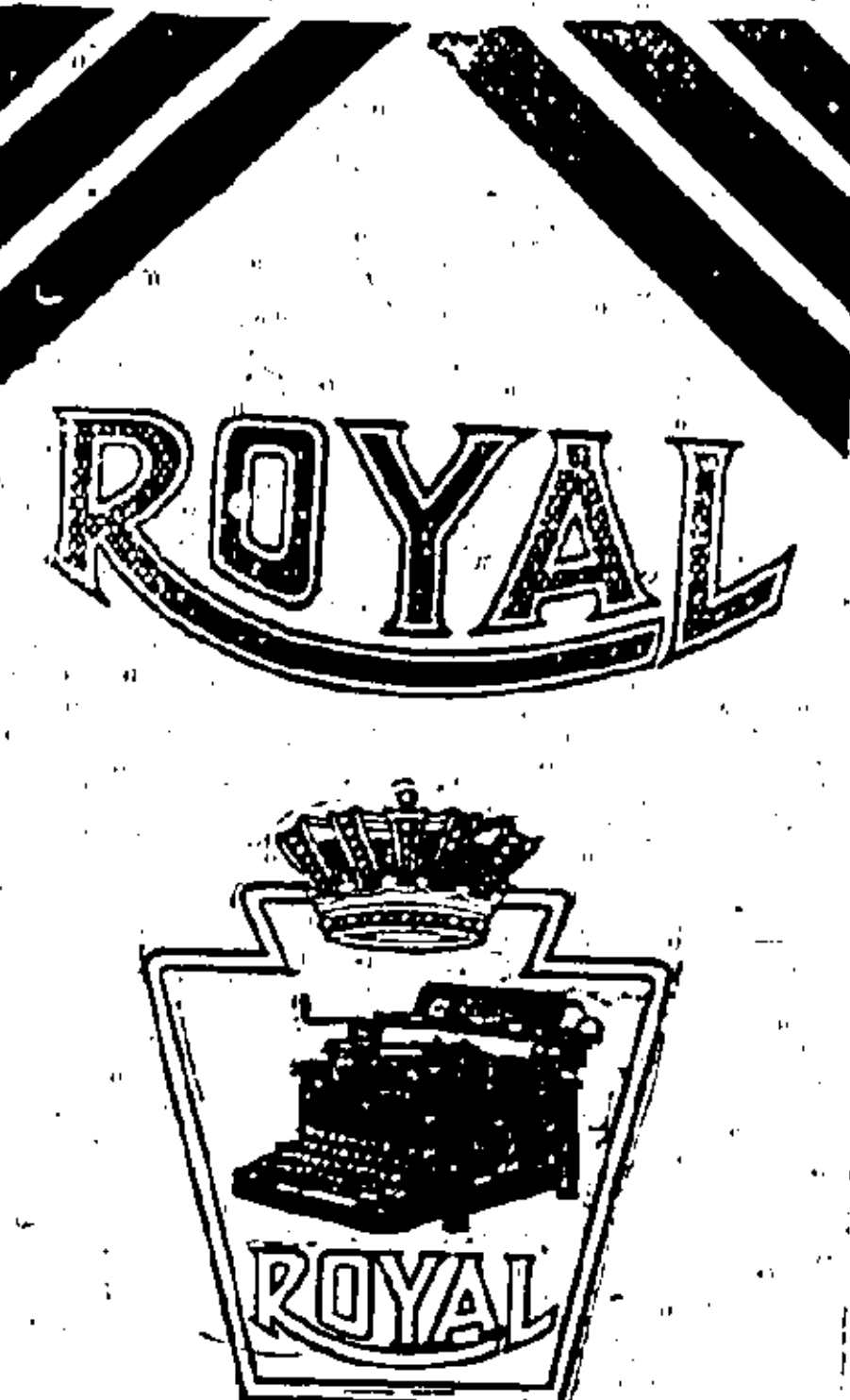
Lined with Best Para Rubber when required

Write for "Hints on Hose" and quotations to MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Ltd., Greenwich, London, S.E.

Stomach Troubles.

Dyspepsia, which is another name for indigestion, is due to the functional derangement of the stomach. There are many causes of stomach trouble, and the more common ones take the form of pains after eating; windy spasms or flatulence; heartburn; acidity; palpitation; a sense of fullness after meals, even though you have lightly partaken of food; biliousness; constipation; daily headaches. All these are only symptoms of indigestion. Thus simply means that your organs of digestion—stomach, liver and bowels—are incapable of digesting what you eat. What is needed is a digestive tonic, one that will brace up the whole system. Mother Seigel's Syrup is a tried and proved stomachic tonic and liver corrective, which banishes indigestion with its many distressing symptoms. It contains the medicinal extracts of more than ten varieties of herbs, barks and roots, which in combination as they are in Mother Seigel's Syrup, act direct on the organs of digestion, toning, strengthening and stimulating them to healthy activity, so that they are capable of performing their vital functions naturally and efficiently and without strain. In this condition you will not only enjoy food, with freedom from pains afterwards, but secure from it the nourishment it contains, with new stores of health and vigour.

I now take the pleasure of writing to let you know what Mother Seigel's Syrup has done for me. I am a wounded soldier just discharged from hospital. I received wounds to the face and head whilst serving in His Majesty's forces in France. I have had nine operations, and no doubt, due to one cause or another, have been very bad with Windy Spasms and indigestion. I tried all sorts of medicines, but to no avail, and many a time I have suffered for six hours at a stretch, in fact, I thought the trouble would eventually finish me. But at last, thanks to your wonderful remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup, I am now well, and it seems hardly too much to say that it has been the saving of my life. Let me from (George F. Gosselin), 14, Donb Crescent, Shotton Colliery, Sunderland, Co. Durham, May 11th, 1913.



Compare the work and then compare the prices.

10" size \$140
14" " 160
18" " 180

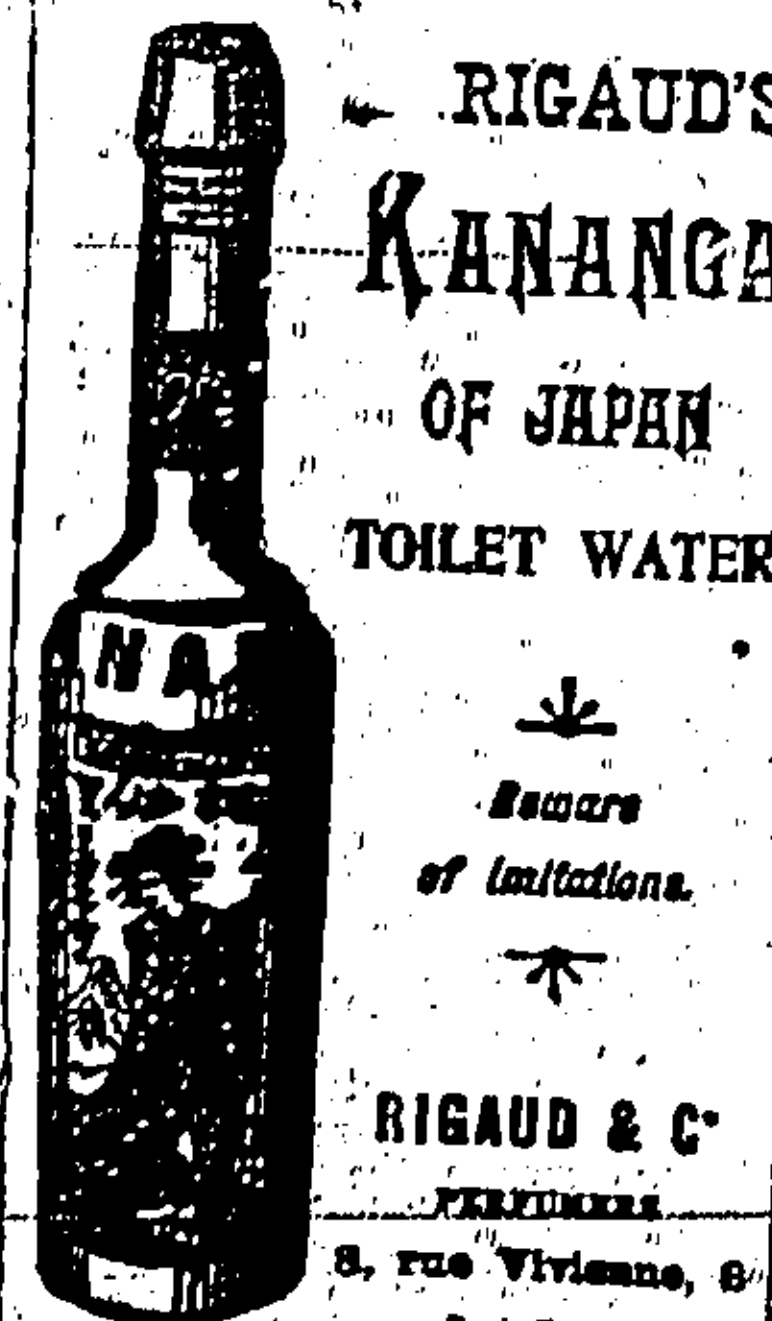
We guarantee satisfaction and will gladly send machines on approval to responsible parties.

ALEX. ROSS & CO., Machinery Department, 4, D. & Vaux Road Central, Telephone 2487.



Teach Children to Use Cuticura Soap

Because it is best for their tender skins. Help it now and then with touches of Cuticura Ointment applied to first signs of redness, roughness, pimples or dandruff. If mothers would only use these super-creamy emollients for every-day toilet purposes how much suffering might be avoided by preventing little skin and scalp troubles becoming serious. Soap in cream, Ointment to heal. F. Newberry & Son, Ltd., 14, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.



SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

September 5th.

Changshoo, British str., 1,200 tons, Capt. Partridge, from Soerabaya, with a cargo of sugar, B. & S.
Hongkong, British str., 1,200 tons, Capt. Partridge, from Soerabaya, with a general cargo, B. & S.
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Hongkong, British str., 1,200 tons, Capt. Partridge, from Soerabaya, with a general cargo, B. & S.

CLEARANCES

September 5th.

Changshoo, British str., 1,200 tons, Capt. Partridge, for Soerabaya.
Hongkong, British str., 1,200 tons, Capt. Partridge, for Soerabaya.
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PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Kamo Maru* on September 5th: Mr. R. J. Birbeck, Mr. D. V. Edwards, Mrs. E. J. Edwards.
 Per s.s. *Kamo Maru* on September 5th: Mr. J. V. Bragg, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cunningham, Jr., Mr. W. L. Funkhouser, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Gilman, Miss A. George, Miss Mabel G. Kahn, Mr. F. S. Kerr, Mrs. E. S. Knight, Mrs. E. F. Lambert, Mr. H. S. McKee, Jr., Mr. F. P. de la Cruz, Mr. K. D. Shaffer, Mr. L. O. Spillane, Mrs. E. C. Snodgrass, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Strubbe, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brumby, Mr. and Mrs. E. Danenberg, Mr. P. H. Everhart, Miss J. Gardner, Mr. W. Gardner, Miss L. Neave, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. H. Raiton, Mr. D. O. de Silva, Mrs. G. Bertolone, Mr. H. B. Byng, Mr. F. Eldridge, Mr. V. Fabella, Mr. S. Frieder, Miss R. Frieder, Mr. J. C. Hale, Mrs. D. M. Hunt, Mr. H. S. Kriedt, Mr. M. Dabalin, Mr. H. I. Liebman, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lyon, Mr. S. H. Musick, Mr. E. O'Brien, Mr. J. J. Puigdemonts, Mr. E. Romero, Miss E. M. Schott, Mr. A. F. de Silva, Mr. W. W. Stewart, Mr. J. Watmull, Mr. C. S. Whittier, Mr. A. M. Wiley, Hon. C. E. Yeater.

DEPARTURES

Per s.s. *Kamo Maru* on September 5th: Mr. H. Ross, Mr. W. B. Simpson, Mrs. Durig, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gilbert, Mr. C. Stephen, Mr. H. Edwards, Mr. C. E. Rowan, Capt. S. J. Edward, Mr. E. D. Edward, Mrs. P. B. Tohday, Mr. W. Haines, Mr. A. H. Whitlam, Mr. W. Moslin, Mr. L. K. Gooroo, Mr. T. J. Marthani, Mr. M. Catoire, Lieut. F. Sirvins, Mr. T. Vishindus, Mr. and Mrs. Julia Wagner, Mrs. Victor Syme, Mr. E. Casbeer, Mr. Perozuddin, Mr. P. G. Lobato, Mr. Jujo Souza, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. V. O. Kane, Mrs. G. A. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dewing, Mrs. M. H. Ashton, Mr. T. L. Day, Capt. Pellen, Miss Anna Kroun, Miss A. Albertina, Mrs. Bretel, Mrs. Pobschi, Miss H. A. V. Lette, Mrs. Viana, Mr. J. Stevenson, Mr. Viana, Mr. A. David, Mr. N. T. Martinich, Mr. W. Winton, Mr. Dafayev, Mr. J. Grigorin, Mr. S. Goulian, Mr. S. Tame, Mr. M. E. Peozner, Mr. Chemistele, Mr. M. Gmaile, Mr. Motiram, Mr. Leon Turovski, Mr. Pobschi, and Mr. T. Stompor.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"TEENKAI" ... via Suez ... 11th Sept.

"BURYMEDON" ... via Suez ... 11th Oct.

"CITY OF NEWCASTLE" ... via Suez ... 7th Nov.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

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STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, RUROPE, ETC.

MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
"NAGOYA"	10th Sept.	15th Oct.	24th Oct.
"KHIVA"	23rd Oct.	25th Nov.	4th Dec.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
"DUNERA"	7th Sept. 4 P.M.	16th Sept.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due CALCUTTA about
"AREATOON APCAR"	9th Sept.	30th Sept.
"TOLA"	1st Oct.	28th Oct.

FOR SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due SHANGHAI about
"KHIVA"	26th Sept.	5th Oct.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	For	Date of Arrival	Date and Time of Departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports		late October

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewards are carried on each vessel.

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Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K. STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharges
"CARDIGANSHIRE"	2nd Oct.	
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	7th Oct.	
"GLENADE"	15th Oct.	

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENIFFER"	21st September	LONDON
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	18th October	LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"CARDIGANSHIRE"	9th November	GENOA & LONDON
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	9th November	LONDON & ANTWERP

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., The Glen Line, Ltd., The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Owners of "Shire" Line.

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The Glen Line, Ltd.

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Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 23.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO

"CHIPSING" Tues. 8th Sept. D/Ht.

"NAMSANG" Tues. 9th Sept. 5 p.m.

"WOSANG" Thurs. 11th Sept. 11 a.m.

"YUENSANG" Fri. 12th Sept. 3 p.m.

"KWONGPANG" Sat. 14th Sept. D/Ht.

"CHAKANG" Wed. 17th Sept. 5 p.m.

"LOONGANG" Fri. 19th Sept. 2 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line has now been re-organized (and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang).

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

DAIPONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hothow when Indocomm offers.

KORNO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description fixed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

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LLOYD TRIESTINO

S.S. "GABLONZ"

Will be despatched on or about September 15th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID and TRIESTE. (Possibly calling at Bombay).

First-class passenger accommodation; commodious single and double berth cabins, also Cabins with 3 berths at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

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CP OS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

SAILINGS

From Hongkong to Vancouver

Steamers

Empress of Russia Sept. 5 Sept. 23

Empress of Asia Oct. 2 Oct. 20

Monteagle Oct. 19 Nov. 12

Empress of Japan Oct. 15 Nov. 5

Empress of Russia Oct. 30 Nov. 17

Empress of Asia Nov. 27 Dec. 15

Empress of Japan Dec. 10 Dec. 31

Empress of Russia Dec. 25 Jan. 12

Monteagle Jan. 1 Jan. 25

Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations

Empress of Russia, 4th Sept. will not call at Shanghai.

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

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Empress of Asia Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Russia Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to KILWA, DARAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to KILWA, DARAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(WILSON & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 6th Sept. D'light
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 7th Sept. D'light
SHANGHAI	"SHUNNING"	On 8th Sept. D'light
SHANGHAI	"STEAM"	On 9th Sept. D'light
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"KANCHOW"	On 8th Sept. 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TANING"	On 9th Sept. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 10th Sept. D'light

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Japanese and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Yeu-ning.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 38

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	SATURDAY	6th Sept. at 4 p.m.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY	9th Sept. at 1 p.m.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	FRIDAY	11th Sept. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Sept. 10th, 1918.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Oct. 8th, 1918.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1918.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be improved.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 41 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Reach Marseilles about	Reach London about
NAGOYA	10th September	15th Oct.	24th Oct.
KHIVA	23rd October	28th Nov.	4th Dec.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Reach Bombay about
DUNERA	7th Sept. 4 p.m.	25th Sept.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Reach Calcutta about
ARRATON APCAR	1st Oct.	30th Sept.
ITOLA	1st Oct.	30th Sept.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Reach Yokohama about
KHIVA	26th Sept.	9th Oct.

Tickets interchangeable with P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DODD, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila)	Friday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (omitting Keelung)	Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

IYO MARU	Friday, 19th Sept., at Noon.
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MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	Wednesday, 24th Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU	Early September.
HWAH-WU	Middle of September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU	Monday, 15th Sept.
TSURUGA MARU	Tuesday, 30th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU	Sunday, 21st Sept., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU	Thursday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA MARU	Thursday, 2nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	End of September.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Thursday, 2nd Oct.
DELAGO MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	Middle of October.
TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	End of October.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293 S. YASUDA, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KORRA MARU	30,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 2nd.
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	Oct. 11th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 25th.

+ omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	13,500	Sept. 10th.
SRIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	14,500	Jan. 9th, 1920.

These are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager, Star Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT"	On or about 23rd Sept.
	"SPHINX"	On or about 4th Oct.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUEZ	"PORTHOS"	On or about 30th Sept.
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* SHANGHAI ... S.S. "BATAVIA" ... On or about ...

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Thursday, 11th September.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 24th September.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipments at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"TACOMA MARU" ... Monday, 15th September.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.
"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th September.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 6th September.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th September.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojik, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.
"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 23rd September.
"INDUS MARU" ... Monday, 29th September.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSEU MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Sept., at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAIYO MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Sept., at 10 a.m.

For sailing times and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Del. No. 744 and 745.

Telephone 744 and 745.

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